

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
HENSEN & GREEN.
Office East corner of the Public Square, opposite the
Fayette Hotel.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
For one year, if paid in advance, \$2 00
If not paid before the close of the year, 3 00
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
1 Square of 12 lines, or less, one dollar for the
first, 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Business and Professional Cards inserted at \$10
per annum.
To Merchants and business men, who advertise
by the year, liberal deductions will be made.
JOB PRINTING.
Of every description, executed with neatness and
despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.
JUSTICE BLANKS
Handsomely printed, kept constantly on hand, and
for sale low.
Messrs. Wm. D. Malone and N. B. Coates
are our authorized Agents, at Huntsville.

Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
BY WM. R. S NELSON,
FAYETTE, MO.

JUST received and now opened, a large and
well selected stock of—
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines,
Paints, Dye-stuffs, Perfumery, Glass, &c.,
which have been purchased and carefully selected
by himself in person and will be sold at a great
reduction on former prices.
Particular attention paid to filling orders from
Physicians, with fresh Medicines, at a small ad-
vance on cost.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
A full assortment of School Books of every de-
scription, which will be sold lower than they can be
purchased this side of St. Louis. Arrangements
have been made which will insure at all times a
complete assortment.
Also, Medical, Law and Theological Books,
Novels, Poetical works of different authors, Al-
bums, &c., &c., all of which are offered at prices
that cannot fail to please.
Fayette, May 22d, 1847.

JOHN B. CLARK. ANDREW J. HERNDON,
Law Office.

JOHN B. CLARK AND ANDREW J. HERNDON,
DON, will continue to practice law in part-
nership, in all the Courts of Howard County, ex-
cept the County Court.
All business entrusted to them will receive their
undivided attention.
John B. Clark will continue to attend the several
Courts as heretofore.
Office on the public square, Fayette.
A. J. Herndon can at all times be found at the
County Clerk's Office.
Fayette, October 23d, 1847. 33—6m.

JNO. W. HENRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTE, MO.

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him
in the Courts of Howard, and the coun-
ties adjoining. He may be found at the Re-
ceiver's office, when not absent on professional busi-
ness. (Fayette, Nov. 6th, 1847. 35—6m.)

Doct. Wm. Everett,
HAYING located permanently in Fayette, of-
fers his professional services to the citizens
of the place and vicinity.
Residence 2d door below the Bank.
Fayette, April 10th, 1847.

Doct. A. S. Dinwiddie,
GRATEFUL for past patronage, still continues
to offer his MEDICAL SERVICES to the
citizens of Howard County.
Office on the South East side of the public
square, where he can usually be found in the day;
at night—at his residence, 3d door below the Bank.
Fayette, April 10th, 1847.

L. D. Brewer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL attend to any business entrusted to him—in the Second Judicial District.

REFERENCES.
BROWNING & BOSWELL, Quincy, Illinois.
A. W. MORRISON, Esq., Fayette.
Col. J. DAVIS,
W. PICKER, Benton, Miss.
Col. P. H. FOUNTAIN, Pontiac, Miss.
McCABRELL & COATES, Huntsville, Mo.
Office—McKee's Buildings, Huntsville,
Mo. (Randolph co., Dec. 12th, '43. 40—1y)

EMANUEL DERON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Druggist and Apothecary,
No. 45 N. Main Street,
AND
Corner of Eighth Street and Franklin Avenue,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs,
Window Glass, Glassware, &c., &c.
PERFUMERY, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Cheap for Cash.
St. Louis, October 10th, 1847. 32—1y

Benjamin H. Twombly,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL practice in the Courts of Howard,
Randolph, Clinton and Carroll counties.
Office on the west side of the Public Square,
Fayette, Howard Co., Mo., May 2d, 1847. 3-ly

R. E. TERRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTE, MO.

WILL faithfully and promptly attend to all
business entrusted to his care, in the
Courts of Howard, Boone, Cooper, Saline, Char-
lton, Randolph and Macon counties.
Office west side of the public square.
Fayette, October 24, 1847. 30—tr

To the Ladies.
We have just received a splendid assortment
of Ladies' and Children's FALL AND WINTER
WEAR, to which we invite the attention of the
Ladies:

A very fine French cloth, for ladies' cloaks,
Paris and English cashmeres,
Satin striped and plain cold cashmeres,
Black and cold fancy silks,
Black and cold poplins,
Paris plaid and all dress gingham,
Red and common all paces,
Gloves, fringes and laces,
Visite trimming and fancy neck ties,
Fancy silk and velvet, for bonnets,
Paris worked collars and capes,
Shell butterfly combs,
Horn do.
Mitts, (long and short) gloves, &c., &c.,
Children's neat frocks and coats,
do. bonnets and hoods,
do. stockings, socks and gloves,
Fine woolen plaids and linseys,
A very fine assortment of cloth caps,
Patent gum over shoes, for ladies and children,
Flowers, feathers, and party hair trimming,
with a great variety of articles. Call and
see.
J. RIDDESBARGER & Co.
Fayette, October 10th, 1847.

BUFFALO ROBES.—Call at Carroll's corner,
if you want to sleep warm this winter.
Glasgow, December 4th, 1847.

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

Vol. 8.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1848.

No. 41.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS.

TREASURY.—The customary tabular
statement of the receipts and expenditures
is this year as follows:

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal
year ending June 30, 1847, were—
From customs \$23,747,864 66
From public lands 2,498,355 20
From miscellaneous sources 100,570 51
From avails of treasury notes
and loans 25,679,199 44
Total receipts 52,025,989 82
Add balance in the treasury
July 1, '46 9,126,439 08
Total means 61,152,428 90
The expenditures during the
same fiscal year were 59,451,177 65

Leaving a balance in the
treasury July 1, 1847, of \$1,701,251 25

As appears in detail by accompanying
statement A
The estimated receipts and expenditures
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848,
are:

From customs, first quarter,
by actual returns \$11,106,257 41
From customs, for second,
third and fourth quarters
as estimated 19,893,742 59

From sales of public lands 31,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources 3,500,000 00
Total receipts 34,900,000 00
From avails of treasury notes
and loans 6,285,294 55
Add balance in the treasury
July 1, '47 1,701,251 25
Total means, as estimated 42,886,545 80

EXPENDITURES, viz:
The actual expenditures
for the first quarter, ending
September 30, 1847, were
\$16,460,104 69, as appears in
detail accompanying state-
ment B.

The estimated expenditures
for the public service during
the other three quarters,
from 1st October, 1847, to
30th June, 1848, are:
Civil list, foreign intercourse,
and miscell. \$5,486,180 42
Army proper, including vol-
unteers 10,080,865 58
Fortifications, ord'nance, arm-
ing militia, &c. 2,036,446 50
Indian depart-
ment 1,720,660 26
Pensions 1,063,523 66
Naval establish-
ment 10,241,072 47
Interest on pub-
lic debt and
treasury notes 2,350,577 18
Treasury notes
outstanding
and payable
when present-
ed 267,130 31
58,615,060 07

Excess of expenditures over
means, 1st July, 1848 \$15,729,114 27

The estimated receipts, means and ex-
penditures for the fiscal year commencing
1st July, 1848, and ending 30th June, 1849,
are:

From customs \$32,000,000 00
From sales of public lands 3,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources 100,000 00
Total revenue \$35,100,000 00
Deduct deficit 1st July, 1848 15,729,114 27
\$19,370,885 73

EXPENDITURES.
The expenditures during the same pe-
riod, as estimated by the several Depart-
ments of State, Treasury, War, Navy and
Postmaster General, are—

The balances of former appropriations,
which will be required to be expended
in this year \$1,475,210 77
Permanent and indefinite ap-
propriations 4,587,577 82
Specific appropriations asked
for this year 49,582,153 13
\$55,644,941 72

This sum is composed of the following
particulars—
Civil list, foreign intercourse
and miscellaneous \$5,613,061 52
Army proper, volunteers and
military academy 32,007,028 42
Fortifications, ordnance, arm-
ing militia, &c. 2,045,169 90
Pensions 1,694,318 84
Indian Department 926,401 81
Naval Establishment 10,905,538 55
Interest on public debt and
treasury notes 2,453,402 68

Deduct means remaining ap-
plicable to service of fiscal
year ending 30th of June,
1849 \$19,370,885 73

Excess of expenditures over
means 1st July, 1849 \$36,274,055 90

WAR.—Secretary Marcy's report occu-
pies a page and a half of the Union. We
make some extracts from the document:

From the best means in the Department
of arriving at correct results, the whole
aggregate land force, employed in prosecu-
ting the war, is estimated at forty-three
thousand five hundred and thirty-six, of
which twenty-one thousand five and nine
are regular troops, and the remainder vol-
unteers.

The distribution of this force is as fol-
lows: With Major General Scott, and be-
longing to his column, including the troops
en route, at Tampico, at and about Vera
Cruz, and on the line thence to his head-
quarters, the aggregate force is estimated at
thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty-
six. With Major General Taylor, at the
several points under his immediate com-
mand, it is about six thousand seven hun-
dred and twenty-seven. In Santa Fe, and
on the Oregon and Santa Fe routes, and in
the Indian country, there are about three
thousand six hundred and thirty-four.

The force in the California is about one
thousand and nineteen, including two hun-
dred now on the way to that country.

There are no means in the Department
of calculating the deductions which ought
to be made for sickness, disability, and
other casualties; but the effective force is
considerably below the foregoing esti-
mates.

Of the Chihuahua expedition, the report
says:

This adventurous march, by Col. Doni-
phan and his small and gallant command, of
more than one thousand miles through a
hostile country, in the course of which two
battles were fought against vastly superior
numbers, and decisive victories won, with
great loss on the part of the enemy, and
almost bloodless on ours, is an achievement
to which it would be difficult to find a pa-
rallel in the history of military operations.

General Kearny's operations in Califor-
nia are spoken of, without reference to
Col. Fremont or Commodore Stockton,
and General Price receives great com-
mendation for his suppression of the Taos
valley insurrection. It is remarked that the
approach of winter has prevented the work
of establishing the two Oregon posts, east
of the mountains, one at Grand Island, and
the other at or near Fort Laramie.

The Secretary's plan of "further opera-
tions" is that of the President, as set forth
in his message, and is supported by the
same argument. He says:

In addition to the troops required to gar-
rison places to be retained, it is proposed
to have in the field a competent force for
aggressive operations—to strike the enemy
whenever he may present a vulnerable
point; to open avenues from the ports in
our possession into the enemy's country,
and to cover and subject to our control
some of his rich mining districts and pro-
ductive agricultural regions. It is not
deemed proper to point out in more detail
the movements and objects contemplated
in the further prosecution of the war upon
this plan.

I proceed to present my views in rela-
tion to the troops considered necessary for
this purpose. The twenty-five regiments
of the regular army, as distinguished from
the volunteer force, when filled up to the
limit fixed by law, would be twenty-eight
thousand eight hundred and fourteen, ex-
clusive of officers; but the actual strength,
as near as can be ascertained, is now twenty-
one thousand five hundred and thirty-
three; it will therefore require seven thou-
sand three hundred and eighty-one enlisted
men to complete the regular military es-
tablishment.

During the last year, the recruiting ser-
vice for the regular army has been at-
tended with considerable success. The re-
cruits enlisted for the fifteen old regiments,
amount to eleven thousand and eighty-one,
and those for the ten regiments raised un-
der the act of the last session of Congress,
are eleven thousand one hundred and sixty-
two.

By the operations of the recruiting ser-
vice, it is believed that the present strength
of these regular regiments will be fully
sustained, and probably increased.

The accompanying tables from the Ad-
jutant General's office, show that there are
now in service, engaged for the war, twenty-
three regiments of volunteers, seven
battalions, and thirty-three companies not
organized into regiments or battalions; but
the rank and file of all these do not proba-
bly exceed twenty thousand men. Most of
the volunteer forces have borne a conspicu-
ous part in the present arduous campaign
and particularly in the series of severe con-
flicts with the enemy. The casualties of
the service have, therefore, fallen heavily
upon them. They have become consider-
ably reduced. To give those serving for
the war their complete organization, will
require an addition of about twelve thou-
sand five hundred men.

The Secretary is for the immediate rais-
ing of ten additional regular regiments,
and says, moreover:

The exigencies of the war may require
a larger force than can be brought into the
field, including the proposed new regiments.
It is, therefore, urged that authority should
also be given to accept the services of
more volunteers. It should not be re-
stricted to a number less than twenty thou-
sand. With the increase of our present
force by the ten new regiments, it is not
probable that there will be occasion to ex-
ercise this authority; yet an emergency

may arise when a resort to it would be of
great importance to the public interest.

NAVY.—Secretary Mason states in his re-
port, the number of men employed in the
service during the past year at eight
thousand, and that the difficulty of procu-
ring men has delayed arrangements for
employing cruisers on several stations.—
The Secretary urges an increase in the
number of Assistant Surgeons, and recom-
mends an allowance to naval officers for
collecting duties in Mexican ports, of one
per cent. In the Gulf of Mexico, between
thirty and forty thousand dollars have been
collected: in the Pacific the amount is not
known.

The Secretary recommends the exten-
sion of our laws over Oregon territory,
and the establishment of courts with admi-
ralty jurisdiction.

Experiments have been made with Mr.
Uriah Brown's liquid fire, for which \$10,-
000 were appropriated, but it is not ap-
proved of.

In presenting his estimate, the Secretary
says:

The gross amount estimated for is ten
millions three hundred and sixty-five thou-
sand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars.
The amount appropriated for the current
year is \$10,652,636 10. The estimates now
presented include an item of \$1,200,000,
to complete the four war steamers author-
ized by the act of the 3d of March last, an
increase of the appropriation under the
head of contingent expenses enumerated,
and three hundred and fifty thousand dol-
lars for the prosecution of the work on
the dry dock at New York.

The four war steamers authorized by
the act of March 3d, 1847, are rapidly
building. The contracts for the transpor-
tation of the mail in steamers between
New York and Liverpool, between New
York and New Orleans, from Havana to
Chagres, have been made with Messrs.
Collins & Sloan, in compliance with the act
of Congress. The Secretary says:

Astoria, in the Oregon Territory, was
determined on as the Northern terminus of
the route, with a right of changing it re-
served to the Department, and the law was
construed so as to require a mail to be
transported from one point to the other
within thirty days. The distance is more
than three thousand miles, and the currents
known to be such as to render it imprac-
ticable to perform the required service in
sail vessels. It was, therefore, determined
to employ steamers.

The contracts require the vessels to be
ready for use in October and November of
the year 1848, and the right of pay will
commence with the commencement of the
performance of the mail services stipulated.
The annual compensation under the con-
tract will be:

To E. K. Collins \$355,000 00
To A. G. Sloan 200,000 00
To Arnold Harris 190,000 00

I have cordially co-operated in the es-
tablishment of the several lines of steam-
ers stipulated by these contracts. Thir-
teen new vessels will be constructed in the
most skillful manner, which may be used as
war steamers, and will be available for
national purposes in any emergency.

The contracts stipulate that a mail agent
to be appointed by the Postmaster General,
shall be placed and maintained on board.

The Secretary asks Congress to make
an appropriation for these contracts and to
approve or annul the term for which they
have been made.

At the Naval School ninety Midshipmen
are in attendance; the school is doing well
and an excellent thing. An increase of
the number of Midshipmen in the Navy to
four hundred and sixty is recommended,
making two for each representative in the
House.

The full number of marines authorized
by the act of last March, have not yet
been appointed. As the additional corps is
serving on land and for the war only, they
ought to have bounty land given to soldiers.
The corps has served with distinction in
Mexico, and is entitled to the favorable
consideration of Congress.

PUNCH'S POCKET BOOK FOR 1848.

The English papers announce the publi-
cation of this Comic Almanac, which con-
tains a good deal of fun with a good deal of
usefulness. We make one extract, which
is called "Hints for the attainment of Health,
Wealth, and Happiness," by a Scotch at-
tendant at Exeter hall:

"You must get up at five o'clock in the
morning and take a long walk before break-
fast."

"Your breakfast must be very simple.
A little bread and water, nothing else."

"You must never take a glass of wine,
or a glass of grog, or a glass of beer. You
must drink nothing but water—a little
toast in it will do no harm, but you are bet-
ter without it."

"You should walk one hour before break-
fast, and one hour after. Two hours be-
fore dinner, another hour after. An hour
before supper, one hour after; and two
hours in the middle of day. No man should
walk less than eight hours every day—ten;
however, is the proper number. Riding on
horseback is very bad, but riding in a car-
riage or on an omnibus, still worse. Legs
were made for walking."

"Luncheons and suppers are superfluous.
Two meals a day are quite enough."

THE PRINCIPLES OF ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

The following gives a fair exposition of
the design and objects of the Order, and
we commend it to the perusal of those
who, from indifference or prejudice, have
been led to speak disparagingly of an Insti-
tution which is eminently beneficial in its
nature, and calculated to promote feelings
of charity and brotherly-kindness among
men:

"God, working over on a social plan,
By various ties attaches man to man."—*Cooper.*

Inapplicable as the name of Odd Fellow may
be to this ancient Order, it nevertheless pos-
sesses merits, which elicit the aid and support
of those benevolent hearts, who are always ready
to sympathize with the unfortunate and afflicted.
To this and only the Order of Odd Fellows
direct their principles, and notwithstanding the
cold whispers of the ignorant and unfeeling, in
no insinuation, we boldly assert, is the spirit of
Harmony and Brotherly Affection more closely
observed or lastingly cherished.

Though handed down in no very regular
manner, yet the proofs of the antiquity of Odd
Fellowship are incontrovertible; and has, in the
present age, revived the confidence of its friends,
both from its Moral and Charitable tendency,
its success has exceeded the most sanguine ex-
pectations of its supporters, and thereby baffled
every effort of its enemies for the ultimate dis-
tinction of the Order; it is and ever will be
maintained firm and unshaken, and notwithstanding
any peculiarities which its name may con-
vey, the Charity and Benevolence which it ex-
ercises, have been viewed with feelings of pleas-
ure and regard.

"It makes what happiness we justly call,
Subsists not in the good of one, but all."

There are many preposterous and absurd op-
inions respecting the Order of Odd Fellows—
to this, in a measure, we attribute the increase and
respectable standing it has now attained. Ex-
cluded, as it were, by curiosity and an insatiable
desire to scrutinize, many have come forward,
being disappointed in their opinions, and being
made acquainted with the inherent and latent
beauties which characterize the Order, have used
the utmost of their endeavors to promote the
same.

In all proceedings the most profound respect
is observed—we meet in Friendship, transact
our business in Harmony, and depart in Peace.
Politics or any irrelevant conversation is not
permitted under heavy penalties; by the observ-
ance of which nothing like contention or discor-
diancy from improper discussion ever arises in our Lodges,
and while pleasing ourselves in maintaining
these principles, we are fully aware we must
make ourselves happy.

In our dispensations as a Beneficial Society,
we must relieve the distresses of our Brethren
without distinction. From whatever region an
Odd Fellow may come, he can always find a
friend and be protected.

The moral influence which our Institution
exercises over its members, must be eaded and
acknowledged by all. Nothing like indecency
or profanity is permitted, and while the Lodge
exercises this influence within, they hold them-
selves responsible for their conduct without.

There are no distinctions among us. We
associate as Brethren of one and the same fam-
ily; we guard against any impositions that may
be practised towards us; we hold:

Honor and Truth as our motto;
Charity and Benevolence our cause;
Friendship and Peace as our standard;
Love and Unity our shield.

Such and such only are the principles of Odd
Fellowship, and while Divine Providence assists
us, we will practice them; bearing in our mind's
eye, that by such deeds we can alone enter the
Celestial Lodge above, where we

"Shall stand before the Host of Heaven confessed,
Forever blessing and forever blessed."

MORAL ASPECT OF THE WORLD.

According to the most recent and reli-
able authorities, the population of the earth
now numbers about one billion of which—

Asia contains 585,000,000
Europe 285,000,000
Africa 110,000,000
America 50,000,000
Oceania 20,000,000

Total 1,000,000,000

Of this billion (or one thousand millions)
human beings now supposed to be in exist-
ence, it is estimated upon very probable
data, that about

30,000,000 die every year
30,000 day
3,000 hour
60 minute
1 second

How startling is the reflection that every
"click" of the clock is but the death-knell
of a departing spirit, ushered by the cease-
less oscillation of the pendulum into the
presence of Him who is of purer eyes than
to behold evil and cannot look upon iniqui-
ty!

Of the thousand million human beings
supposed now to inhabit the earth
600,000,000 are Heathen or Pagans.
140,000,000 Mahometans.
10,000,000 Jews.
250,000,000 Christians.

Equivalent to the ratio of one Jew, four-
teen Mahometans, twenty-five Christians
and sixty Pagans to every hundred indi-
viduals of the human family when ap-
portioned according to religious sentiment.
Of the two hundred and fifty millions
Christians, there are embraced by the com-
munity of the

Roman Church 130,000,000
Greek 55,000,000
Protestant denominations 65,000,000

It won't do for a young lady to presume
that more than a third of the gentlemen
who show her pointed attention, have the
most distant idea of marrying her.

To MEASURE GRAIN IN A BIN.—Multiply
the length of the bin by the width, and that
by the depth—this gives the cubical feet in
a bushel.

Time's Last Visit.

BY MRS. BAILE.

The Night was a cold and stormy one,
And the year was running low,
When Time threw his travelling mantle on,
As he went about to go;
And he cast on his glass a rueful look—
"The sands will be out," he said,
(Sighing his memorandum book.)
"And these visits must be made!
But it does little good the fools to warn—
I almost lose my labors;
They think the last visit I make to them
Is always meant for their neighbors."

Last year my duty was faithfully done—
I traversed the city through,
Revealing to every devoted one
I had come for a final adieu;
Why, they treated my warning as Nicholas treats
The goats of the dying Polos;
Or thought 'twas to save—(how this avarice
cheats!)
Their money and not their souls,
That my hint of a speedy departure was given,
Though I bade them farewell like a lover:
And how few there were who prepared for heaven!
I can really reckon them over.

At first to a Barber's house I hid,
Though I knew he was often sorry;
But these Rothschilds—one must humor their
prides—
So I waited to warn him early.
I found him waiting, at a sumptuous feast;
An Apician sauce was before him,
And his flavor he praised to each smiling guest—
"A Death!"—thus my warning came o'er him.
Oh, how his eyes glared as he bade me flee!
I was off like a twinkling of light,
And he ate at that dinner enough for three,
And he died of a speck on that night.

And next I tapped at an Editor's door—
It sounded so like a din,
That he scattered his papers about the floor
As he made a motion to run;
But at length he resumed his labors again,
When he found no one drew nigh.
Searching old books for a New Year's strain—
I whispered—"The Year to Die!"
He started—"Ah, 'tis a lucky thought,
And I'll rhyme it out," said he;
"My patrons may fear that Death is near,
And repent of their debts to me."

I hurried away to a Doctor, then,
Though I knew I might spare my pains,
That he thought of disease as the end of men,
And of death as the doctor's gains—
"My patient must die," he was muttering on,
As he glanced at a fee bill o'er,
And his money will go to his graceless son—
My bill might be somewhat more;
For the youth will not take the trouble to note
That I've charged five visits a day!

So he flung away, while I laughed in his ear,
Remember my visits to pay!
I told an Old Man it was time he should go,
And he was too deaf to hear;
I called at the play on a dashing Beau,
And he was too gay to fear;
I paused in a Merchant's counting room,
And a dance was I to stop,
Scarcely would he have heeded the crash of doom
While reckoning his ledger up.

There is one demand—I began to say—
He burst with a hurried breath,
"Show me your bill, I've the cash to pay!"
I left him to settle with Death!

I stepped at a Poor Man's humble shed,
And thought 'twould delight him so,
For I knew he had often wished he was dead—
But he flurriedly refused to go;
And O, the wild agony of his eye,
As he begged me one year to give!

Saying, "twas too bad for a man to die
Who had struggled so hard to live;
That his wife must beg and his children starve;
I whispered of Charity—
He raised his eye with a look of despair:
'Tis a broken reed," sighed he.

I had fared so ill with the lords of earth,
Of the earth they had proved indeed,
That I turned to the gentler of birth,
Hoping more kindly to speed;
On a beautiful Belle I made a call;
A milliner's girl stood by;
She bawled a new dress for the New Year's Ball;
I